STROTHER & LITTS.

MATERNITY.

- I hold two dainty little feet Clasped in my warm and loving hand: So soft and pink they sure must be Two rose leaves blown from fairy land.
- Y hold a wee and helpless form Presset closely to my happy hear!— Why, baby!—mine by right divine— The right of pain—a mother's part.
- Oh! beauteous life! so fair and new, That yesterday was blent with mine!
- Oh! wondrous soul! so lately sprung A sparklet from the Source Divine!
- God's priceless gifts, you come to me Embodied in this little form:
- My soul accepts its happiness.
 As flowers the sunshine, soft and warm
- The fairest earth has ever seen-
- The diadem of motherhood-'Tis Nature's hand that crowns me queen What realms are opened to my sight!
- I tread the regions of the blest; And all because this little form Lies fair and helpless on my breast.
- A tiny bud, whose flower complete May bloom to bless my waning years, Oh! motherhood! you hold a bliss That best may be expressed in tears. Carrie Stevens Walter, in the Ingleside.

OLD PAUL.

The Mysterious Room, and What Its Opening Revealed.

Old Paul is dead, and who cares? Nobody. For Old Paul was a sloven, a glutton and a drunkard, and when he died the world said good riddance from most respectable appearance as he passed through the village on his way to the graveyard, the most respectable he had made in it for twenty years. For, instead of his broken-down horse, in a harness tied together with strings, Old Paul was drawn by stately white horses in rich trappings, and instead of his crazy old wagon, with rickety wheels and splintered shafts, Old Paul's carriage, though for some reason few like to ride in it, was in every way respectable. Nor was the poor old man visible, with his slovenly dress and bloodshot eyes and burning face, and grizzled, shaggy beard, for Old Paul had a driver, and rode inside, and instead of the crowd of rascally boys that were wont to follow him, deeming it rare sport to see humanity sunk so low. Old Paul was followed by a long and most respectable funeral train, for he had many relations, though no friends, and they were all most respectably dressed in mourning, though in all the than once her heart had seemed full as last year. sable crowd that stood around the open grave I saw not one quivering lip | ticed her, and inquired who she was; or falling tear as the first earth clods fell upon the coffin's lid.

Old Paul's wife left him near twenty years ago, and the world excused her for it, for how, said the world, could any woman live with such a brute? But old Aunt Prudence shook her head at this off-hand verdict of the world. For she remembered that he was once young, dashing Paul, and Polly Jones, proud and handsome as she was, met him more than half way, as the gossips said fifty years ago, for he was rich and she was poor.

"And if the truth must be known," said Aunt Prudence, knocking the ashes from her pipe and lowering her voice to a confidential tone, as if afraid of being overheard by some tenant of the graveyard, "they du say," forgetting that the tongues once busy with such gossip, all except her own, had long been silent in the grave, "they du say that Paul married for beauty and Polly for money, and you know, as old Billy Bain down at the poorhouse says, life's wagon will go hard when there is no love to grease the wheels.

Yes, gold had dazzled and blinded the one and beauty had dazzled and blinded the other, but they soon waked ain, the one to the fact that for gold she had bound her life to a coarse and brutal nature, and the other to the fact that beauty, like frostwork glittering in moonlight, may be brilliant and at the same time freezing cold.

"How shockingly they have abused them pans," said Old Paul's wife the day after he was buried, on returning to the house that had been her home for more than thirty years, where her children had all been born and most of them had died.

Old Paul was, indeed, a brute, and he was well mated with one who, under such circumstances, could think of such petty trash. But three short weeks had passed

when I heard that Old Paul's wife was sick, the next day worse and the third day dead, and she passed over the same road drawn by the same richly caparisoned horses in the same much dreaded carriage, to be laid by Old Paul's side. One day I chanced to take a walk down by Old Paul's house. The spring was in its glory. The forests were clad in richest verdure. The apple trees were in full bloom and filled the air with fragrance, while the bees feeding upon their blossoms filled it with a dreamy murmur. The corn was just peeping from the ground and the rye fields began to wave in the passing breezes. The meadows were vocal with

The bobolink's clear thrilling strain Of liquid sweet.

The ground birds were singing in the hedges and the robins from the trees that overhung the road. As I approached the house I noticed horses tied to the posts and groups of

men standing about the doors, and heaps of old furniture scattered here and there, which reminded me that it was auction day.

It was a large, old-fashoned square house, with two ancient elms growing before it, spreading their giant branches far and wide.

In their thick, damp shade the moss had accumulated year after year until the whole front had grown quite green. There was everywhere an air of dilapidation and neglect. On all sides there | place in nature without its beauty, so fact that as Secretary of State he had were broken boards, rag-stuffed windows, rickety fences and fallen gates, | desolate that it does not produce some | between Chili and Peru to further the proclaiming the habitation of the flower of Paradise; there is no thick settlement of a baseless private claim.

On looking around I found everything in conformity with the first view from the road. Fields half cultivated, fruit trees unpruned, fences that had caught the habits of their master and had fallen or were staggering to their fall, gates hanging by one hinge, plows with broken handles and carts with broken wheels, manure accumulated about the barns instead of making the erops look "lush and lusty." The baras themselves, ventilated by loss of boards, in the shed Old Paul's wagon, and tied to a post his old horse, apparently looking mournfully forward to

"Going, going at ten cents," I heard in a harsh, husky voice, "all this lot of pans, once the pride of Aunt Polly's heart, bran new only twenty years ago, going, going and gone to Patrick Me-Fadden for ten cents."

ation of what had occupied the thoughts tide of public sentiment in favor of of Old Paul's wife, to the exclusion of all the tender memories of fifty years, as she returned to her old home. At length the house was all cleared

except one room for twenty years, never permitting any one hundred and five Democrats out of one to enter it but himself. A jury of neighboring gossips had more than once had the subject under advisement, and had brought a unanimous verdict of "strange and very mysterious."

As no one knew anything about it, every one felt free to say just what her busy fancy suggested. Some said it was haunted, and one cadaverous old maid, who had dried up in single blessedness, threw out dark hints about a uitous bill, the responsibility was clearpeddler who had mysteriously disap- ly with the Republican majority. peared. Some said lights had been seen and strangely sweet music heard there more than once at the dead of night.

The children caught the infection, and, if possible, avoided passing Old Paul's house in the night, but, if at any time benighted, their fear would add wings to their feet and eyes to their imaginations, and a ghost story was sure to be the result, especially if Old Paul's white horse was feeding near the house. This room also seemed to possess a strange power over Old Paul himself. He seldom visited it, and always left it greatly agitated and commouly in tears, and after such visits he had been known to be sober for weeks

This mystery, whatever it might be, was now about to be cleared up. A poor rubbish. Still, Old Paul made a group of eager gossips had already gathered about the door, which had to be forced, as the key could not be found. One of the shutters, which Old Paul always kept closed, was opened to let in the light of day, and with it all that mystery vanished. Instead of a haunt | ture \$40,000,000 a year. for the revels of spirits of darkness or murder spots that "would not out," we saw only a large square room, furnished the dust of twenty years could not hide, 1881. and in strange contrast with the rest of the house.

The mystery had vanished, and with it all that coarse hilarity. Even the coarse features covered with a shade of thoughtful sadness.

More than one lin quivered, and more than one hard hand brushed away an obtrusive tear, as this dusty old room called up from its oblivious slumber some touching memory of the past.

There was one old woman who, in the midst of the busie, had seemed busy with her own thoughts, and more some little article was sold. I had noand they told me that her husband had | economy in appropriations and honesty once been a drunkard worse even than in expenditures the Democratic party Old Paul, but that he had suddenly re- has been restored to power and to the formed and became a respectable man; confidence of the people. While the that they had been miserably poor, with a large family, but after his reformation became quite comfortable livers, and all agreed that she was as good a woman as lived this side of

As she entered the room her feelings quite overcame her. The tears coursed each other down the deep furrows on her cheeks.

"Yes," at length she said, "this is Nelly's room, just as she left R. What a sweet creature that was! She was an angel to me in my poverty and suffering. Hardly a day passed without her bringing over some nice little things for poor little Willy, who was sick so long. But he is well now, thank God, and they are both in heaven together. And then she had such a kind way to give anything that it would make a brown crust taste good. It was different times in this house when she was in it. I always hoped she would be able to save poor Paul, for she could do anything with him; but she saved my poor husband, for he never drank a drop after she talked to him-so like an angel as she was just before she died. He could never speak of her to the day of his death without crying, She wasn't quite eighteen when she went away. I always told him she didn't belong in this world, but was only here on a visit. What a time that was the day she was buried! Everybody seemed to feel just as if they had lost one of their own family. I didn't see but our children felt just as bad as

when our Katy died. "Poor Willie cried till it seemed as if his heart would break, though she told him but the day before she left us-for, poor child, suffering as she was she seemed to be thinking of everybody but herself-to be patient and goodnatured, and not to mind if he did suffer a good deal, and he would see her

again before long. "It is enough to make one want to die just to see the dear child again. But never mind, children, I shall be be with you soon." As she said this in a confidential tone, as if she saw honor, while Blaine's reputation re-

ly for her to join them. old woman, if there was a dry eye in bully and braggart, and continually that a-minute-before careless, jovial crowd, mine were so blinded that I by insulting his examiners. Instead of could not see it, and I felt convinced, answering pertinent questions he demore than I should have been by vol- livered tirades against the impertindusty room more than twenty years But the young member of Congress ago ar angel had taken her homeward stuck to his points with a dogflight, and that she had since been per-mitted occasionally to flit across Old Blaine to a pitiable rage. One thing Paul's degraded soul, if, perchance, Mr. Belmont could not ascertain, and she might yet win him from the error that was what became of some of the of his ways.

But how, thought I, could such an and with such surroundings? How? Why, in the same way the most beauti- rest under the suspicion of having spirful flower can grow and shed its fra- ited them away with the same purpose

no, not prodigal, but profuse-in the gridiron of cross-examination by the bestowal of its gifts that, as there is no "young polo player," disclosed the there is none so morally waste and sought to take advantage of the war mantling pool of depravity so stag- To this end he dismissed a faithful minnating that its waters are not some- ister and appointed one after his own times stirred by the rustling of an an- heart who took with him two sets of gel's wings .- Henry T. Niles, in Toledo | instructions. For more than six months

many, has built an elastic fire-proof vate claim; and the ultimatum of chimney, fifty-one feet six inches high, the United States represented to be entirely of paper. The blocks, instead that by no treaty of peace should there of being brick or stone, were made of be a cession of territory to Chili by layers of compressed paper, jointed Peru, in disregard of the rights of Mr. with some silicious cement.

-The most extreme age to which a Belmont showed a familiarity with the chicken can live under favorable con- subject and a grasp of the principles in his future prospects in the hands of the ditions is said to be nine years, but any- foreign relations remarkable in so jockey who had bought him for ten dol- body who ever boarded knows better. young a man. He has had two years'

THE "ECONOMY" RECORD. What the Democratic Party Has Done in

This Line for Ten Years Past-Its Present The State Administration of Gov-Ten cents, then, was the public valuerernor Tilden in 1875 first turned the

> Democratic rule. In 1873 an expiring Congress on its last day, with a Senate having only seventeen Democrats out of seventy-

This room Old Paul had kept locked four members and a House containing two hundred and forty-three members, had passed the Salary-Grab bill, which boldly took nine hundred and seventytwo thousand dollars out of the Treasury and divided it among the Senators and Representatives for two years' increase of back pay, or from March 4, 1871, up to the date of the passage of the bill. While several Democrats had been weak enough to vote for the iniq-

In 1874 Governor Tilden was elected on a platform demanding economy and honesty in public expenditures, and he at once commenced the work of cutting down expenses and cutting off rascals.

In 1876 the Democratic National platform declared: "Reform is necessary in the scale of public expenses,' showing that in ten years of Republican rule taxation had risen from sixty million dollars to four hundred and fifty million dollars, or from five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head, and said: "We demand a rigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the Government." Mr. Tilden was elected by the people on this platform, although cheated out of the office by politicians.

In 1880 the Democratic National Convention based the claim of its candidates to the support of the people mainly on the ground of "the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress,' which had reduced the public expendi-Samuel J. Randall was Speaker of

the Forty-fourth Congress for a part of the term and of the Forty-fifth and with an air of gentility and taste that Forty-sixth Congresses up to March 3,

In 1880 Hancock was only defeated by the unscrupulous use of money by the Republicans and by scarcely concealed corruption of the ballot-box in rollicking auctioneer stood mute, his Indiana, New York and Ohio. The "golden stream from Stephenson's bank" and the "crisp new two-dollar bills" will not soon be forgotten.

As Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the Forty-eighth Congress. Mr. Randall kept up the reputation of the Democracy as the advocate of honest expenditures and economical appropriations and paved the way for the election of a Democratic President

Speaker Carlisle has now before him a grave and heavy responsibility. On appropriation bills were under Mr. Randall's supervision there was no danger of retrogression. But Speaker Carlisle, through the scattering of these bills, has now to find eight Randalls for Chairmen of Committees instead of one-eight Representatives instead of one who will exercise over the appropriations the same watchfulness, economy and firmness displayed by the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the last Congress.

No doubt Mr. Carlisle will seek to pet the committees which will now have to report important and heavy appropriation bills in addition to their other duties into honest and capable hands. No doubt, the chairman of all the committees among which the appropriations are to be scattered, will seek to do good and honest work. The question is, will they be able to do such work effectively without possessing that knowledge of the whole mass of appropriations asked and of the amount to be appropriated which a single committee could command?

If the policy of crippling the Approoriations Committee's power, which has been wisely and beneficially used. should destroy the Democratic record for strict economy, it will be disastrous to its authors. -N. Y. World.

CONGRESSMAN BELMONT. Why the Friends of the "Plumed Knight"

Are Fiery Mad at the "Young Polo Player" from New York. With signal fatuity the followers of James G. Blaine expose their sores by making an outery against Perry Belmont's receiving the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They will never forgive him for having made a spectacle of Mr. Blaine when he appeared as a witness before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in 1882. It is easy for Mr. Reed, of Maine, to say that Belmont achieved prominence only "when a great man like Blaine condescended to wipe his boots upon him,"" but the fact remains that Belshe looked steadily upward and spoke mont came out of the encounter with those dear ones on the very border of ceived no tarnish only because it was the spiritual world, waiting impatient- already so darkly spotted. Throughout his examination in that investiga-During this simple talk of the loving tion Mr. Blaine played the part of a sought to evade incriminating himself umes of panegyrics, that from that ence and boyhood of Mr. Belmont. records of the State Department relating to the Chili-Peru affair, which had one grow up under such circumstances disappeared. They have never turned up, and until they do Mr. Blaine must grance under the cold droppings of the as induced him to appropriate the Mulligan letters. That investigation, in The Divine goodness is so prodigal- which Mr. Blaine was held upon the "the most pressing service" of American diplomacy in South America was -A manufacturer of Breslau, Ger- prostituted to the benefit of a pri-Landreau, an alleged American citizen.

which he has been appointed Chairman, and in all his acts has proved himself a far more active and intelligent man than its ex-Chairman-ex-Governor Curtin. This, to be sure, is not very high praise, for superiority over the war Governor of Pennsylvania does not infer high qualifications for such a post. But in certain quarters Belmont will never be forgiven for baiting the bull of Maine until he flourished his tail in the air and bellowed like a calf. - Chicago News.

DEMOCRATIC MINORITY. The Duty of Vigorously Upholding President Cleveland's Nominations-Devotion

to Party Principle with the Popular En-

couragement. Next in importance to the approaching discussion of the silver question will be the debates which we are told the Republican Senators will direct against President Cleveland's nominations

The fact that the White House is now inhabited by a Democrat has made no change in the feelings of those gentlemen as to their responsibilities under the Constitution. They must still advise the President upon certain questions just as though he were a pureblooded Republican, and give their con-

sent to his proceedings as they think fit. But what is expected to make a peculiar stir among the Republicans while debating the new candidates for office, and to produce an energetic and solemn exhibition of eloquence, will be their conclusion that they are the special keepers of the Civil-Service law and the appointed promoters of its spirit and extension. It was invented and sustained by their party, and they must look after its interests; and the way to do this will be to keep the Republicans in and prevent the representatives of the Democrats from taking their places.

It will devolve upon the Democratic Senators, in the event of such an attempt, to resist it with the greatest vigor and indignation. Besides sustaining the action of the President by following this course, they will be battling for one of the most fundamental principles of Democracy. This is that the people have the right, through their proper representatives, to choose their own agents of Government, and that the expressed wishes of a popular majority must be fully and faithfully observed. It was the intention of the Democratic majority in 1884 to take the control of the Government from the Republicans into their own hands; and this desire must be respected now and furthered by every justifiable exertion possible on the part of the Democratic Representatives. The fact that Mr. Cleveland regards himself as in some way the chosen Magistrate of the whole people, and in consequence as not holding precisely the same relations to the Democracy as Democrats elected by narrower constituencies, should not lessen a whit the intensity of that party's Senators in their devotion to its principles, or weaken their determination to stand, immovably for their party's rights against the assaults of its enemies. They must fight for the Democracy and against the humbug pretensions of the Republicans at every opportunity that is alforded.

In such a contest they will have the people at their back .- N. Y. Sun.

Free and Equal.

General Logan's new bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report on the "mental, industrial and physical progress made by the colored race since 1865," is a measure which should be suppressed. It is an outgrowth of the idea that the negro is in some sense a ward of the Nation, and indicates on the part of its author an indisposition to recognize the fact that the negro is a citizen as free and independent as any white man, and responsible to no one but himself for the use that he makes of the privileges conferred upon him. If the negroes are American citizens, there is no reason why they should be made the subject of a special inquiry. The mere proposition to place them even inferentially in the same category as the Indians or the cattle of the plains indicates an unwillingness on the part of some people to recognize the fact that they are free, and that with every advantage that anybody has they are able to take care of themselves. On their own part the negroes should resent this discrimination as tending to perpetuate the race prejudice and sink their citizen-

ship in the question of their color. Politicians who have been borne into power on the shoulders of the negro doubtless find it difficult to let him alone, but the time has come when all such meddling as that contemplated by the Logan bill should be most emphatically resisted .- Chicago Herald.

DEMOCRATIC ITEMS.

-The Republican journals which are so indignant at the refusal of the Supreme Court of Ohio to go behind the returns should moderate their rage. The year 1876 furnished an eminent precedent for such action .- N. Y.

-Civil Service Examiner-If a profit of two millions of dollars can be realized from thirty years in Congress at a salary of \$5,000, how much can be made as acting Vice-President in three years at a salary of \$8,000? Applicant -I am sorry, sir, but I have never studied political economy.-N. Y. Sun.

-"Those who expect me to antagonize the National Administration will be disappointed. That Administration needs no defense at my hands. It is administering the Government wisely, safely, successfully and to the satisfaction of the people. Of President Cleveland's honesty, courage and true Democracy there can be no question. I had the honor of being associated with him in the State Government for two years, and our relations were and have ever since been of the most pleasant and cordial character. I respect his sincerity of purpose, his sterling integrity and party fealty."-Governor Hill, at the late New York

-Governor Hill's view of Civil- pervous, depressed and despo Service reform is that of a practical man, not of the closet theorist. He and clear your mind. declares the selection of public servants | Do you have pimples and boils breaking out on your on the ground of merit to be the safeguard of popular rights; but he also points out that this does not conflict blood. with the principal, indispensable in a Do you have headache, indigestion, heartburn, dispopular Government that heads of departments and others charged with the execution of administrative policies should be men in accord with the Chief Executive or administrative officer intrusted for the time being with the execution of the popular will expressed through the ballot box. The Civil-Throughout the investigation Mr. Service statute, as he views it, applies solely to official places calling "mainly for clerical ability" or other expert qualifications which competitive examexperience since on the committee of instions may determine.-N. Y. Sun.

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION. A Physician Presents Some Startling

The following story-which is attracting wide attention from the press-is so remarkable that we can not excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers en-

To the Editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Demo-

eral. Six:-On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very perience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times they are unusually tired and can not account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relenfless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it: that probably I had thought nothing of it: that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as physician, I did not think that these a physician, I did not think the fings meant anything serious. I faucied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and toat a persist ent from and scum appeared upon the sur-face, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally be-came accustomed to them, and my suspi-cion was wholly disarmed by the fact that had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I can not understand! I consulted the best medical skill in the

land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to Calfornia. Still I grew worse. No two phy-sicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, con-gestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death! Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly! My water was filled wilh tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disea e of the kidneys in its last stages! While suffering thus I received a call

from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Panes Episcopai Unurea. of this city. I felt that it was our last in terview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this thought was a good sign for one in my de-bilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon my dying bed, I vowed in the presence of my family and friends, should trecover, I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's safe cure,

the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to verify it fully. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidtoms of nearly every other common com-plaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physineys or their vicinity), but has the sympcian's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumenia" and the other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its. dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symp-toms and fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire fami-lies inheriting it from their ancestors, have died and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease.

As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to

neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such chances. I make the foregoing statements based npon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was is an ample cement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked,

I am willing to endure all the professiona and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

Love is a little confidence game, in which both parties are taken in-by the clergy-man.-Detroit Free Press. BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small

doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

"HE that is down need fear no fall," because feathers fall so lightly.-N. Y. Her-ATER'S Cherry Pectoral, in thousands of cases, has cured a cough in a few days.

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pody, scrofulous sores or bunches, or other indications of impure blood? Hood's Sarsaparilla will remove every vestige of impurity and vitalize and enrich the

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